G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 134-18

191 (P.P.

Serial Nos. 285 & 286

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 285 & 286

Part B for 2 Sept 1919.

SUBJECT.

Food supply arrangements.

---

286) To, The Revenue Commr
" I.G. of police
" Food Controller
" Dr of C. S.
" DC's of dists
" Presidents of Blore & Mysore City Municipa
" Agent Mysore Railways
" other Heads of depts.
No G 17327-77 dt 14 2-1919

Issues further instructions regar
to future control of food supply in the State.

WD 1250—GPB—30,000 28-1-19

Secretary
4/9/19

G. R. S. III—1]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(17)

NOTES.

File No. 13

FILE HEADING.

Food supply arrangements.

From

No.	Dated	Received
Diary No.	Enclos. Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

WD 248—GPB—2,000—2-8-18

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated.....7th..February.....191 9.

The accompanying notes of instructions to Mr. Ranganatha Rao Saheb are forwarded, with compliments to the Chief Secretary for favour of necessary action.

7-2-19

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Please transmit.

13578

Notes of instructions to Mr.

Ranganatha Rao Saheb.

*****

7th February 1919.

...

I. Allotments for February -

from Burma	..	1,000
Madras	..	700
Bengal	..	500

for rice to be fully worked up and arranged for - through merchants, if possible on condition that -

1. they sell at fixed prices on a small profit;
2. they distribute under orders of Food Controller;
3. they get priority certificates through Mysore Authorities and not independently.

II. Same should be done for March.

III. (a) Proposal to abolish maximum prices for all local produce and let supply and demand adjust themselves.

To be finally considered on 10th February.

(b) Deputy Commissioner's functions to be transferred to Food Controll and Mr. Ranganatha Rao Saheb to be a sort of rice commissioner.for Mysore entirely responsible for

for import of rice and distribution within the State.

42

7·2·19.

markets are
well supplied
with all kinds of
Italy both imported
& local

3. Prices remain
steady but the
market is rather
dull

rape - 11 to 11.9823
Paddy 3 8 9 194. Val

no recent transactions
are known

Mustard - nothing of
any note

Linseed export — no demand

Tuesday

There is not much change —
Rapeseed & Linseed —
Mustard are still
Enquiries — but little
Markets are still
unsettled from Bremen
& they can be relied upon

Rape - Spot is dull
Continue still more
dormant & the arrivals

Upwarting in matters
of C & in 2d. Wh
Irish as Irish Catholic
hereby all men
Irish [illegible] with
S.L. [illegible]

1 directing inspt
of rec & the
Merchants as
[illegible] & [illegible]
Merchant of- trees
[illegible] fixed by Inst-

1. which trees
of imported [illegible]
trans

~~[illegible]~~

I.

1. stopping all
Catholics - [illegible]
exports outside.

(1). Landing in Irish
belt-

(2) Import into their ships
[illegible] stopped.

Whether withdrawal with a

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitio[illegible] ided for permanent record.]

4 A draft f.o & a draft prep communique as submitted.
5 Subsidiary notifica are under preparation & will be submitted tomor

DSW 19/7

Dewan.

6 Draft approved as revised. Maybe i/formally discuss in Council how any & wh of these & rec recorded hereafter

4/19/7

U.S. - D. 2(b)

Government order and draft press unique reviewing the present food situation.

Opinion of the Council.

7 Me draft Govt order & Press Communique are approved.

Separate orders will issue re depots, Commandeering & selling grain at cheap rates to poor people & other Subsidiary matters.

13-2-19

13.2.19

13/2

8. To the Under Secretary, Branch II (Political) for issuing the drafts and submitting with a D.O.M.

CSK
14/2/19

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

PP File No. 134 of 1918.

Serial No.

9 The two drafts may be issued at once. Issue the subsidiary notes prepared today.

Dsn with connecting file will be 10 minutes after issue.

Devang

cpy
14/2

7/11 G.O.C. no. 1 of 1918 [illegible] the [illegible] by Heavy Artillery [illegible] Army T. Heads [illegible] Naval Heads [illegible]

Issued 14/2

13 Pass Cmpge should be placed on the table today

14/2

Issue at once

14/2/19

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P. P. File No. 134 of 1918

Serial No.

285 Press Communiqué
No. 17303 dt 14.2.19
To
The Revenue Commr
I. G. of Police
Food Controller
Dy Civil Supplies
Dy Comm of Dvlt
President Bangalore City Municipality
Agent Mysore Rys.
No. 17309-23 dt 14.2.19
Ten Copies of the above Press Communiqué

'86 To
The Home Secretary to Govt
G.O. No. 17327-77 dt 14.2.19
Reviews the food situation in connection with the control of the supply and prices of food-grains in the State.
A draft D.O. to the Dy Comr & a D.S. Note submitted vide paras 10 & 11 of the Notes
15/2/19
Chief Secy
Issue D.O. submitted

S. (III-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P. P File No. 134 of 1918-19

Serial No.

D. O. issued & file returned

Reg

15/2/19

Dewan

U/f 15/2/19

returned. Copy of all orders on the subject to be issued

Inspector Genl. of Police, Hyderabad, with the

Dy Secy

CM

U/f 17th 17/2/19

Notes of discussion are put up. Submission note is submitted. Copies of Orders issued are also put up.

Dewan

Submitted to His Highness.

The weekly reports for the last few weeks regarding the food situation were not very encouraging and enquiries made by me in the Districts of Tumkur, Hassan, and Kadur during my tour last month as to the conditions of food supply also showed that the state of affairs was not satisfactory.

2. With a view to take stock of the situation in the whole State, the Members of the Council and I discussed the subject with the Deputy Commissioners and other Officers connected with food supply operations at a meeting held at Bangalore on the 10th instant.

3. The question was also discussed informally in Council on the 13th instant, and the conclusions arrived at there are embodied in the accompanying Press Communique laying down the future policy of Government and the Government Order conveying confidential instructions to Deputy Commissioners etc., in the matter.

4. The more important points convered by them are that:-

i. the restrictions on the transport even by rail of food grains within the State, except within a belt of 10 miles from the frontier have been removed.

ii. maximum prices for wholesale and retail sales have been abolished.

iii. the co-operation of merchants in the import and sale of food grains has been invited and

iv. the Food Controller has also been appoint Director of Civil Supplies.

5. It is hoped that the normal operations of trad in the State will have a freer play as a result of th steps which have been taken.

6. I submit the Government Order and the Press Communique published and copies of the instructions issued to the Deputy Commissioners for His Highness' information.

No G 173a
P.# 134-18-285

Press Communique.

e several orders passed from time in regard to food supply operatio have been placed before the public who ar aware of the policy of Government in this respect. It is set forth in clear ~~term~~ terms in the Press Communique issued on the 10th December 1918.

2. Since then representations were received from the mercantile community that in consequence of the restrictions placed on the transport and sale of food grains within the State, commodities were not freely coming into the market, that the public were put to inconvenience and that if the restrictions were removed the situation would ~~be~~ become easier. On a consideration of these representations and in view of the altered agricultural situatio at the end of December last, Government issued orders on the 1st January 1919 rescinding the restrictions against transport of grains within the State from one place to another by road except in respec of villages situated within 10 miles of the British border.

3. The effect of this order has been that there has been a brisk demand for commodities in the centres of production and that purchasers were willing to pay higher prices than the maxima fixed by Government. In the result there has bee

a certain amount of speculation, which ha
led producers to hold up stocks with a vi
to obtaining higher prices, and there has
been a certain amount of collusive trans-
actions in violation of the rules regard-
ing prices. The situation at present ha
been carefully considered by Government i
consultation with District Officers and
they are of opinion that a further step
may be taken in the direction of allowing
a freer play to the normal operations of
trade. They have, xxxxxxx, therefore, re
solved to cancel the orders fixing maximu
wholesale and retail prices for the seve
food grains within the State. It is
expected that the result of this measure
will be to induce supplies to come more
freely into the market even though there
might be some rise in prices. At the s
time, Government will reserve to themsel
the power of commandeering stocks at pri
that may be fixed by them from time to
time when they find that stocks are bein
hoarded for purposes of speculation with
out coming into the market.

4. At present priority certificates a
required for all movements of food grain
by rail within the State. In future su
certificates will not be required in the
case of movements within the State itsel
except in regard to certain stations wit
in a short distance from the frontier.
It is xxxx expected that this relaxati

will give great facility to internal traffic.

5. Steps will also be taken to import from outside the State large quantities of rice and broken rice, which it is expected will serve as a substitute for ragi, in case the price of ragi should rise considerably. The co-operation of merchants will be invited in the arrangements made for these imports and at the same time any tendency to make undue profits in respect of these imports will be controlled by suitable terms of agreement on which such imports will be permitted.

6. Opinion is unanimous that these measures of food control can only be operated successfully if export from the State is kept fully under control and all loop-holes for clandestine removals are closed. For these purposes the movement of grain to and within a belt of country 10 miles from the frontier will be kept under strict regulation and the existing arrangements for preventing unauthorised export will be administered with greater strictness.

7. With a view to greater efficiency and despatch of business the functions of the Director of Civil Supplies and those of Food Controller will be combined in the latter officer, who will thus be solely responsible for carrying out all

arrangements in regard to the import, distribution and authorised export of food grains.

'By Order,'

C&S 14419

Chief Secy. to Govt.

No. G. 17303 / P. P. 134-18-285

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated Bangalore, 14th February 1919.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The several orders passed from time to time in regard to food supply operations have been placed before the public who are aware of the policy of Government in this respect. It is set forth in clear terms in the Press Communique issued on the 10th December 1918.

2. Since then representations were received from the mercantile community that in consequence of the restrictions placed on the transport and sale of food grains within the State, commodities were not freely coming into the market, that the public were put to inconvenience and that if the restrictions were removed the situation would become easier. On a consideration of these representations and in view of the altered agricultural situation at the end of December last, Government issued orders on the 1st January 1919 rescinding the restrictions against transport of grains within the State from one place to another by road except in respect of villages situated within ten miles of the British border.

3. The effect of this order has been that there has been a brisk demand for commodities in the centres of production and that purchasers were willing to pay higher prices than the maxima fixed by Government. In the result there has been a certain amount of speculation, which has led producers to hold up stocks with a view to obtaining higher prices, and there has been a certain amount of collusive transactions in violation of the rules regarding prices. The situation at present has been carefully considered by Government in consultation with District Officers and they are of opinion that a further step may be taken in the direction of allowing a freer play to the normal operations of trade. They have, therefore, resolved to cancel the orders fixing maximum wholesale and retail prices for the several food grains within the State. It is expected that the result of this measure will be to induce supplies to come more freely into the market even though there might be some rise in prices. At the same time, Government will reserve to themselves the power of commandeering stocks at prices that may be fixed by them from time to time when they find that stocks are being hoarded for purposes of speculation without coming into the market.

4. At present priority certificates are required for all movements of food grains by rail within the State. In future such certificates will not be required in the case of movements within the State itself, except in regard to certain stations within a short distance from the frontier. It is expected that this relaxation will give great facility to internal traffic.

Bangalore-Harihar line beyond Holalkere.
Bangalore-Hindupur line beyond Dodballapur.
Bangalore-Madras line beyond Bowringpet.

5. Steps will also be taken to import from outside the State large quantities of rice and of broken rice, which it is expected will serve as a substitute for ragi, in case the price of ragi should rise considerably. The co-operation of merchants will be invited in the arrangements made for these imports and at the same time any tendency to make undue profits in respect of these imports will be controlled by suitable terms of agreement on which such imports will be permitted.

6. Opinion is unanimous that these measures of food control can only be operated successfully if export from the State is kept under control and all loop-holes for clandestine removals are closed. For these purposes the movement of grain to and within a belt of country ten miles from the frontier will be kept under strict regulation and the existing arrangements for preventing unauthorised export will be administered with greater strictness.

7. With a view to greater efficiency and despatch of business the functions of the Director of Civil Supplies and those of Food Controller will be combined in the latter Officer, who will thus be solely responsible for carrying out all arrangements in regard to the import, distribution and authorised export of food grains.

By Order,

S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

G. R. S. Vl—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .. ..

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 11.2.19

Signed by Rai J. C. J. Iyer

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. G 17309.23.

To

Memo

~~Proceedings~~

No G 17303 of 14th February

P. P. B4-18-285

regarding the future policy of Govt in the matter of food - Control -

A Copy of the marginally noted Press Communiqué is forwarded to the following agencies for information :- Ulhasnagar

The Revd Commr in Sindh

" Dy Comr Police

" Dy Controller

" Dy Comr Supplies

The Dy Comrs of Dts

" Presidents -

Engineer Colonel

Capalile

The Agent - Nagar

Confidential.

Proceedings of the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

No. G. 8450-512/P.P. 134-18-1 dated 11th November 1918
No. G. 9378-432/P.P. 134-18-26, dated 25th November 1918.
No. G. 12920-70/P.P. 134-18-158, dated 1st January 1919.

The marginally noted Government Orders on the subject of the control of the supply and prices of food grains in the State.

Order:- G 1732-77.

14.2.19.

From the statements made by the Deputy Commissioners at the meeting held on the 10th February 1919, Government understand that the present stock of ragi together with the estimated harvest of this year will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the several districts for at least the next six months, that the stock of rice is very low in all the districts except Mysore and Hassan and that rice and some cheap substitute for ragi will have to be imported from outside. It is understood that the maximum prices - wholesale and retail - that have been fixed are low having regard to present condition of supply and demand in the State and the prices prevailing outside and as a consequence actual transactions take place clandestinely at higher rates in violation of the rules and that food grains are not freely brought to the markets. Most of the Deputy Commissioners are in favour of the removal of the present restrictions on the transport and sale of food grains within the State provided a sufficient

stock is kept in reserve by Government for steadying the market and for supply to poor people if the prices should go up very high at concession rates.

2. After a careful consideration of the situation, Government are pleased to give the following directions xx regarding the future control of food supply in the State.

(1) All restrictions on the transport of food grains by road as well as by rail from one place to another within the State will be removed, except in the case of areas situated within 10 miles of the British frontier. No controlled food grains should be imported into such areas by road or xxx rail from the rest of the State and no movement of such food grains from one place to another within such areas should be allowed, except under licenses from the Amildars of the Taluks in which they are situated. Care should also be taken to see that large stocks of food grains are not allowed to be accumulated in the 10 miles area referred to.

The Director of Civil Supplies is requested to arrange with the Railway Companies to see that no consignments of controlled food grains are received from stations situated within the State for despatch beyond the

Bangalore - Harihar line
Beyond Holalkere
Bangalore - Hindupur line
Beyond Dodballapur
Bangalore. - Madras line
Beyond Bowringpet.

marginally noted railway stations in the State ~~on the frontier~~ except under priority certificates issued by him.

(2) The orders fixing maximum wholesale and retail prices for the several food grains will be withdrawn but Government reserve to themselves the power of commandeering stocks ~~at any time~~ if necessary at the prices fixed that may be for ~~commandeering~~ Wherever from time to time.

(3) The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Presidents of the two City Municipalities are requested to submit immediately proposals for reserve depots for rice and ragi with the establishment etc., required therefor. These proposals should be addressed to the Food Controller who will forward them to Government with his own opinion without delay.

3. To meet the deficit in the stock of rice and to serve as a substitute for ragi to some extent action will be taken by the Director of Civil Supplies to import every month from outside the State not less than 1000 tons of rice and 500 tons of broken rice. The monthly allotments should be worked up to in full and may be given opportunity ~~through local merchants~~ local merchants to import the whole or part of the quantity on such conditions as the Food Controller may prescribe subject to the approval of

4. To conserve the available food supply in the State, it is very necessary that every possible step should be taken to prevent surreptitious export outside the State, which, Government apprehend, is now taking place to some extent in many places near the frontier. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to devote their personal attention to this matter and see that no unauthorised export takes place. They are also requested to see that no needlessly large stocks are hoarded in the 10 mile area on the frontier, that movements of grain to and with in that areas are allowed only under licenses and under strict control and that no licenses is issued for exports outside the State, except such as are authorised by Government. The Food Controller is requested to suggest in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners, whatever further measures may be necessary to enforce these restrictions effectively.

5. Government further consider that for the proper working of the food supply arrangements it is very necessary that the offices of the Food Controller and the Director of Civil Supplies should be combined in one officer and they are accordingly pleased to direct that Mr. Matthan be also appointed as Director of Civil Suppli in addition to his duties as Food Controll

the establishment sanctioned therefor being transferred to his control.

6. The necessary notifications to give effect to this order will be issu separately.

14/2

CSS 14/2/49

Chief Secy. to Govt.

To

The Revenue Commissioner.
The Inspector General of Police.
The Food Controller.
The Director of Civil Supplies.
The Deputy Commissioners of Distric
The Presidents, Bangalore and Mysor City Municcipalities.
The Agent, Mysore Railways.
Other Heads of Departments.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 17327-77—P. P. 134-18-286, dated 14th February 1919.

Control of Food Supply in the State.

...es further directions regarding the future ——.

WD A1518—GPB—15-2-19—500

CONFIDENTIAL.

trol of Food Supply in the Sta

No. G. 17327-77—P. P. 134- TED 14TH FEBRUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The marginally noted Government Orders on the subject of the control of the supp and prices of food grains the State.

No. G. 8450-512—P. P. 134-18-1, dated 11th November 1918.
No. G. 9378-432—P. P. 134-18-26, dated 25th do do.
No. G. 12920-70—P. P. 134-18-158, dated 1st January 1919.

Order No. G. 17327-77—P. P. 134-18-286, dated 14th February 1919.

From the statements made by the Deputy Commissioners at the meeting held o the 10th February 1919, Government understand that the present stock of ragi togethe with the estimated harvest of this year will be sufficient to meet the requirements of th several districts for at least the next six months, that the stock of rice is very low i all the districts, except Mysore and Hassan, and that rice and some cheap substitut for ragi will have to be imported from outside. It is understood that the maximu prices—wholesale and retail—that have been fixed are low having regard to preser conditions of supply and demand in the State and the prices prevailing outside and a a consequence actual transactions take place clandestinely at higher rates in violatio of the rules and that food grains are not freely brought to the market. Most of th Deputy Commissioners are in favor of the removal of the present restrictions on th transport and sale of food grains within the State provided a sufficient stock is kep in reserve by Government for steadying the market and for supply to poor people a concession rates if the prices should go up very high.

2. After a careful consideration of the situation, Government are pleased t give the following directions regarding the future control of the food supply in th State:—

(1) All restrictions on the transport of food grains by *road* as well as b *rail* from one place to another within the State will be removed, except in the case o areas situated within 10 miles of the British frontier. No controlled food grain should be imported into such areas by road or rail from the rest of the State and n movement of such food grains from one place to another within such areas should b allowed, except under licenses from the Amildars of the Taluks in which they ar situated. Care should also be taken to see that large stocks of food grains are no allowed to be accumulated in the 10 mile area referred to.

The Director of Civil Supplies is requested to arrange with the Railway Companie to see that no consignments of controlle food grains are received from station situated within the State for despatc beyond the marginally noted Railway stations in the State, except under priorit certificates issued by him.

Bangalore-Haribar Line:—Beyond Holalkere.
Bangalore-Hindupur Line:—Beyond Dodballapur.
Bangalore-Madras Line:—Beyond Bowringpet.

(2) The orders fixing maximum wholesale andretail prices for the several food grains will be withdrawn but Government reserve to themselves the power of commandeering stocks, if necessary, at any time at the prices that may be fixed for the purpose from time to time.

(3) The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Presidents of the two City Municipalities are requested to submit immediately proposals for reserve depots for rice and ragi with the establishment, etc., required therefor. These proposals should be addressed to the Food Controller who will forward them to Government with his own opinion without delay.

3. To meet the deficit in the stock of rice and to serve as a substitute for ragi to some extent, action will be taken by the Director of Civil Supplies to import every

month from outside the State not less than 1,000 tons of rice and 500 tons of broken rice. The monthly allotments should be worked up to in full and local merchants may be given opportunity to import the whole or part of the quantity on such conditions as the Food Controller may prescribe subject to the approval of Government.

4. To conserve the available food supply in the State, it is very necessary that every possible step should be taken to prevent surreptitious export outside the State, which, Government apprehend, is now taking place to some extent in many places near the frontier. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to devote their personal attention to this matter and see that no unauthorised export takes place. They are also requested to see that no needlessly large stocks are hoarded in the 10 mile area on the frontier, that movements of grain to and within that area are allowed only under licenses and under strict control and that no license is issued for exports outside the State except such as are authorised by Government. The Food Controller is requested to suggest in consultation with Deputy Commissioners whatever further measures may be necessary to enforce these restrictions effectively.

5. Government further consider that for the proper working of the food supply arrangements, it is very necessary that the offices of the Food Controller and Director of Civil Supplies should be combined in one officer and they are accordingly pleased to direct that Mr. K. Matthan be also appointed as Director of Civil Supplies, in addition to his duties as Food Controller, the establishment sanctioned therefor being transferred to his control.

6. The necessary notifications to give effect to this order will be issued separately.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Food Controller in Mysore.
The Director of Civil Supplies in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities.
The Agent, Mysore Railways.
.e other Heads of Departments.

D.O - C/174-4-81

31

Eng.

To

The Dy Comm's of Dks

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding herewith copies of the Press Communique issued yesterday regarding the future policy of Govt in respect of food cons

I am desired to request you to arrange to give wide publicity to ~~the~~ ~~matters contained in the Communique~~ *

Acknowledgement may

[illegible]

R. S. V1—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 18/2/49

Signed by [signature]

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. Immediate
G/7738(2)

To The Compiler
Myme Gayetie.

Has the honour to re-
quest that the accom
panying Press Communi
que re food situation
in Myme, may kindly
be caused to be publishe
d in the Extraordinary
Issue of the Myme Gayette of the 20
August in Part VI of the Paper

over.

18/2/49
Actg Secy

Proceedings of the Food Meeting held at the Public Offices on Monday the 10th February 1919.

The following Officers were present:--

The Dewan.
The Members of Council.
The Revenue Commissioner.
The Conservator of Forests.
The Chief Secretary to Government.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
The Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture.
The Food Controller.
The Honorary Presidents, Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Director of Civil Supplies.

****

In opening the Proceedings the Dewan Presiden made the following observations:--

"We have met here to-day exactly after 3 months of our last meeting. We have before us all the District Officers and the Officers in charge of the two City Municipalities. I hope that when the Officers go to their local areas, they will be able to carry out the policy of Government and to a considerable extent arri at a satisfactory solution of the question. Much depends, of course, on the condition of the season and the next rains, but at the same time we have got to be on the alert and face the situation after exactly reviewing the position in the districts. That is the reason why the Government are anxious to be face to face with the officers to have first hand information from them as to how the situation really is. I want

to relieve them as much as possible of the duty of sending reports and returns and I want also to ascertain from them as accurately as possible the situation as they have been able to find it during the past three months. I want the Deputy Commissioners very kindly to take particular care that they give Government the information under the various heads as regards the present situation under stocks, minus areas, and the general condition and demands of the people regarding the supply of food in different parts of the State; because on the last occasion, I am sorry to have to note that some Deputy Commissioners were not quite prepared with facts and figures. Although there might have been reasons on that occasion as regards the short notice and the exact ~~meti~~ items of information which Government wanted .I do not think there will be any such excuse now.

We will now go on with the agenda and the Deputy Commissioners will state one by one the condition of affairs in their respective Districts.

Since the last meeting and the issue of Government Orders on the food situation I should like to know - what the exact position is to-day in the Kadur District as regards stocks, as regards the situation for ragi, for paddy, the general market, co-operation of the merchants in regard to supplies and so on.

Kadur District:-

Mr. C. Devaraja Urs, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur then gave the following account of the situation.

The market is better supplied since the restrictions were removed rice is coming from Hassan. The present stocks will last till the middle of July both as regards rice and ragi.

Ragi now sells at 11 seers in Kadur and at about

10 seers in Chikmagalur and Tarikere. There is stock in Kadur and Tarikere. People say that commandeering is necessary. His own opinion was that more ragi would come into the market if restrictions were removed.

In Kadur about 10 to 15 licenses have been issued.

The following is the estimated yield of the present harvest.

		Pallas.
Ragi.	..	11,10,000
Paddy.	..	3 18,000
Jola.	..	3 80,000

The stock is sufficient to last till the middle of July.

About 30 or 40 prosecutions have been launched but none of them has been disposed of finally.

No rewards have been granted to any.

No grain is going out of the District without permits. The police are deputed to guard the Ghat roads. The existing arrangements for guarding the frontiers are adequate

The Dewan observed that it was necessary that Ookad returns should be sent up correctly and regularly and pending cases should be disposed of promptly.

Tumkur District:--

Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District then gave the following account of the situation in his District.

There is not enough of paddy even at present in many places in the District. Local rice is selling at 4 or 5 seers per rupee. No Rangoon rice has been taken. Merchants are willing to import rice from Madras and Burma. Some rice merchants told us that

they would join and get a steamer of rice. We have got the co-operation of the merchants in the matter of rice. We can rely on them. Some of them paid the money readily when the Food Controller was there. They will sell under control. About ragi 1000 tons have been supplied from the district and people say they can spare no more. The present harvest is not very good being only about 3 or 4 annas crop. There is also a shrinkage in the area of cultivation. If no ragi is exported from the District the stock will be sufficient till the next harvest in some Taluks. The market is well supplied. Rs. 47/- is the commandeering price. The rules of commandeering are not workable in practice. If maximum prices are taken off, the retail price in the Tumkur District will not go below 10 seers per rupee. We are only short of paddy and can manage with ragi.

About 10 to 15 licenses have been issued in each Taluk and 25 in Maddagiri and the Head-quarters. There is not much feeling against the merchants. They have been doing their part of the work. They complain that producers do not sell grain to them. In the last Shandy day there was no ragi or rice. It is possible that merchants of Bangalore are stocking paddy with a view to get high profits later on.

Two cases of prosecution are pending. They are posted for hearing.

No rewards have been given. No additional precautions are necessary to prevent exports outside the State.

There are two different views about restrictions. Importers in Tiptur say that everything may be abolished. Producing Taluks want to retain the

the restrictions. The personal opinion of the D.C is that the maximum will go higher if the restrictions are removed. And no doubt the higher the price the greater will be the inducement for the producer to part with his stocks.

No zoolum was used to get these 1000tons of ragi nor were they regularly commandeered. To every village was assigned a certain quantity according to its capacity. Individual holders were not called upon to supply compulsorily. Only those who could afford were asked to give and I believe they have all given willingly.

The horse gram in crop is good but large quantities are going out and the price is rising.

Hassan District:-

Mr. C. Venkata Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, then gave the following account of the situation in his District.

The situation regarding paddy is fair. The markets are fairly well supplied. There are five important granaries in the district which supply paddy and rice to Tiptur and Tumkur. In that way the whole of the new stock is going out. But for that there would have been eight months supply. Retail dealers do not get a sufficient quantity. Commandeering had therefore to be resorted to. The greatest shortage in the district which necessitated Government agency being resorted to was at Arsikere where they convert what little rice they can get into puffed rice. ~~We have no power to commandeer paddy.~~ The crops are good and there is about 5 months' supply. The position is fairly good with regard to ragi. About Rs. 53,000 wf worth of ragi

was supplied to the districts of Mysore and Shimoga from the old supply. The new ragi has not been harvested. It is estimated to come up to 4,00,000 pallas and will roughly last for six months. If supplies to outside Districts are not wanted the supply may last for a couple of months more. It is impossible to send any ragi to Shimoga and Mysore hereafter.

There is no demand for outside rice. And then, the rice requirements are so small that it is not worth while to get it. There is no demand for Rangoon rice. The rice that was brought to Arsikere was lying unsold for some months. Moreover Mysore rice may be got at about 5½ seers while Rangoon rice can be had at only 4 seers.

The patrol and export prevention staff are working well. There have been 52 prosecutions; 40 have been disposed of. The patrol arrangement is being worked up with caution lest there should be no supplies on shandy day. Only the worst criminals are being punished. None of the six export cases has been disposed of.

Chitaldrug District;--

Mr. M. Zahiruddin Mecci, Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, then gave the following account of the situation in his District.

The stocks of ragi and jola are expected to last for about six months. There is no paddy in stock. For the next six months 1,15,000 pallas of rice are required. Rangoon rice is not in favour. Either Mysore or Madras rice is required.

As regards ragi the stocks will last about six months at the rate of two pallas prescribed by Government per man a year. But people want three pallas

allas. The new jola crops has been a disappoint-ent and navane is slightly better.

The recent relaxation of rules has created a tir in the minds of the Davangere merchants, be-ause there is absolutely no restriction for import f grain into the frontier villages. The rules re-uire a permit only if the quantity exceeds a palla.

The Food Controller. There is a misapprehension hat Amildars may allow the export of grain up to one alla. But the Government have already explicitly ancelled it in their order dated the 25th November 918.

There has been 78 prosecutions in the Chital drug district. The majority of them are export case nd the rest are price cases. Prosecutions are de-ayed because offences are not cognizable and the accused absent.

The Dewan observed that import to the frontier belt hould also be licensed and the question whether whethe he offences are cognizable etc., should be examined.

There is a special patrol establishment. Rs. 20/- ere rewarded for detection.

The market price of rice is 5½, 5 and 4¾ seers nd of ragi 12 seers or 11 seers. There is a general omplaint that ragi is not to be had in the -- azaars. This is due to the recent removal of res-rictions on transport from one place to another.

The restrictions on movement of foodgrains from village to illage must be reviewed. 394 licenses have been ssued to merchants but they have not been helping us.

The present stock of dry grains will last seven onths if no export is permitted.

The Deputy Commissioner then ~~brought to notice~~ wished that prosecutions under the Defence of India Act require the sanction of the District Magistrate and until such sanction ~~is~~ was received the police - powers could not be exercised.

The Dewan after some discussion observed that the question ~~would~~ would be separately considered.

Kolar District:-

Mr. B. Venkoba Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, then gave the following account of the situation in his District.—

Kolar District has only 5 months' supply of ragi. Chickballapur Division depends upon Bangalor District.

Rice situation has become worse. Nothing is coming from Hindupur. There are only 20,000 pallas of local paddy in stock. The harvest of paddy has been an absolute failure. 10,000 bags of raw rice for the district proper and 720 tons of boiled rice for the Kolar Gold Fields are required every month. It is not coming from Katpadi as before. In this connection an advance of Rs. 24,000/- is required to purchase rice. This is the harvest season and it may be easy to effect the pru purchases.

It was brought to notice that large quantities of ragi ~~are~~ were being exported in the guise of horse gram ~~imported from [illegible]~~ by [illegible].

The Dewan remarked that this question should be investigated in communication with the Military - authorities, if necessary.

With regard to import arrangements the Director of Civil Supplies stated that the merchants who wer granted priority certificates to obtain rice from t Districts allotted by the Director of Civil Supplie

Madras, complained that rice could not be had at those places, nor at the prices fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras. On the other hand large quantities of grain were being exported on priority certificates) in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Madras Government. These priority certificates should be withheld. The quantity of rice obtained from Ramachandrapur is very small being only about 2,500 bags. No rice is coming from North Arcot. The imports from Madras are only nominal and very much less than the allotted quantity being only about 64 tons against 180 tons. It is very important that they should give us Guntur or Nellore rice as before.

Mysore District:-

Mr. T. Chokkanna, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District then gave the following account of the situation in his district.

There is a surplus of 1 lakhs of pallas of rice at present, but it is all going out.

The present supply will last for about 8 to 10 months. The harvest of ragi has just begun. The estimated yield is about 8 to 10 annas and the estimated quantity is about 10½ lakhs of pallas.

No rice is received from outside. The frontier arrangements are fairly satisfactory. Yelandur arrangements require examination.

The Dewan observed that all the Deputy Commissioners might see that, as District Magistrates, all these pending cases were disposed of soon, specially the cases relating to exports outside the State. The other cases will more or less depend upon the future policy of the Government.

Bangalore District:-

Mr. P.F. Bowring, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District then gave the following situation account of the situation in his district.'—

Ragi in the District will last for about 9 months. For the District excluding Bangalore City a lakh of pallas of rice is required. No Rangoon rice is wanted. The people object to it very much It would be better if rice is obtained from Mysore. Commandeering may be stopped in the district. About 16,000 pallas of ragi have already been supplied to other districts. This district should not be called upon to make further supplies. The harvest this year is estimated to yield about 7.20 lakhs of pallas. of ragi

Kankanhalli is a very out of the way place, about 20 Or 25 miles from the nearest railway station and the communications and roads in this Taluk are very bad indeed. This year there is a great shortage of food grains. It will be even impossible to take grains to far off places like Kankanhalli even if imported from Bangalore.

Patrolling work is fair. There have been 5 prosecutions and in each of these cases the accused has been fined about Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. Two men with 25 bags of ragi were detected. They were brought to Bangalore and taken to the City Magistrate who fined them about Rs. 4 or 5 , and the ragi was commandeered.

Shimoga District:-

Mr. M.A. Narayana Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner Shimoga District, then gave the following account of the situation in his district-

There is enough of paddy in the District. Including the new harvest there will be a stock of 7 lakhs of pallas of paddy. It will last the whole year for about 2 lakhs of people. The stock of dry grains is as follows:-

Ragi.	..	1,35,000 pallas.
Jola.	..	97,000 ,,
Nanave.	..	18,000 ,,
	Total.	2,50,000

This is about five months' supply. There is one representation to be made with regard tothese calculations. It is not easily workable in that form People look forward to the whole year as a unit for supply. And whoever has got a stuff will not give it to others unless and until he can spare any after keeping what is necessary for himself for a whole year. Imports should be allotted to the District so that they may have sufficient supplies to last a year. Some stuff should be imported that will be saleable at about 8 seers. Broken rice may be got and if it is thick and can be used as a substitute for ragi, so that ambali may be made it will do. If this is available at about 8 seers per rupee, the situation in the district will be all right.

The Ookads are working fairly satisfactorily. Two more ookads and 4 or 5 more outposts are requi

Government should import about 5000 pallas of cheap rice to sell at about 8 seers to the poorer classes of people; anything that is a substitute for ragi will do. Ragi supplies are almost exhausted and there will soon be a panic.

There have been 26 prosecutions and one conviction. In one case a fine of Rs. 25 was impose

Bangalore City:-

Dewan Bahadur K.P. Puttanna Chetty, Honorary President, Bangalore City Municipality then gave the following account of the situation in the Bangalore City.

Unlike the Deputy Commissioners who have got both the receipts and expenditure sides, it is all expenditure in the City. The Food Controller and the Director of Civil Supplies have kept the City as well supplied as possible.

There is no difficulty about rice. Merchants in Bangalore are freely importing rice from Burma and British India. And recently they have stopped this as Government rice is selling lower than their own rice. For instance, Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib has got Burma rice delivered in Bangalore at Rs. 19 a palla. If that rice is put in the market it will be selling at rates much lower than those of the merchants.

Ragi is not coming in freely. 7000 tons of ~~ra~~ and 14,000 tons of rice ragi/are required for the City. With regard to rag ~~either~~ merchants or anybody else cannot get ~~ragi~~ from outside. But if all the restrictions are removed it may induce ryots to part with their stocks of ragi. Even then it is a matter of doubt whether they will b able to supply after a few months when their surplus stocks will be exhausted. Some thing like broken rice willhave to take the place of ragi. Labourers would have ragi even if it sells at 6 or 7 seers a rupee. Broken rice can be had cheap. Rice enteres the City either in the shape of whole rice or broken rice, but it is very doubtful ~~about ragi~~, whether merchants will be able to get ragi even at higher prices. It is also supposed by thepeople that the

next year will be a very bad year and astrologer have predicted that the next one or two years will be very bad years for the harvest, so that ryots have taken it to heart and they will not be will -ing to part with their stocks.

Mysore City.

Dewan Bahadur, C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Honorary President, City Municipal Council, Mysore City then gave the following account of the situation in the Mysore City.

There is plenty of rice in the City- But the people want all restrictions to be removed. Strict control over the exports outside the State may be exercised but there should be absolute freedom inside the State. In the course of ten days the whole question will be solved. The thing is that people from outside pay high prices even sometimes twice the proper amount and take the articles by hook or crook. Instead of allowing such a clandestine way of doing things - because nothing will come out when the purchaser and seller are one - it is better to have absolute freedom within the Province. There was a meeting of merchants about four days ago and they said they could give a whole year's stock of rice if all the restrictions were removed.

Inregard to ragi there is none available. Even at Bangalore the merchants say that if absolute freedom isgiven they willtry and get large quantities. The ragi requirements for Mysore were largely met By the Food Controller who has supplied 15,000 pallas during the last four months and the Deputy Commissioner has supplied about 3,000 pallas.

The stock of paddy will last for six months very day paddy carts are coming in. There is population of about 80,000 in the City. Abo 0,000 of them stock rice for a whole year. 5,000 are poverty stricken; and the rest abou 0,000 are Palace subordinates who are ~~any~~ poor ~~only~~. They merchants ask for more reedom and they say thatthe present restrictio re intolerable. It is a very distressing cir umstance. The people see every morning steam treams of carts of ready made rice coming in a et nothing is available.to them. Ragi is xtremely scarce scarce. The requirements of he City are 250 pallas of ragi and 200 pallas f rice every day but we have been going on wit 20 pallas of rice and 150 pallas of ragi. ~~Kar~~ Op perations commenced on 8th September 1918. We ave been practically on the liberality of our eighbours who have given us their supplies. B he days of obtaining our supplies by persuasio as almost come to and end. So it is impossibl o get on with the situation any longer. It is aid that plenty of ragi is going out through he frontiers.

<u>le Relief Works</u>.

The Revenue Commissioner said a list showing maramat works which have been sanctioned and are under execution is ready.

The President asked whether it would be of ny use towards relieving distress if labourers re paid in kind instead of in cash.

The Revenue Commissioner replied that people will not come to relief works and they will demand 8 to 10 annas per diem.

A question was raised about the issue by

the British ~~Government~~ of priority certificates for the export of gram and ragi fromthe Mysore Province. The President said that it might be settled in communication with the ~~Residney~~ Residency.

Regarding the import of rice from outside the State the Director of Civil Supplies stated that large quantities of Bengal rice were receiv-ed here at less than Rs.25 or Rs. 26 per palla. The rest of the receipts were fromBurma. The last consignment was purchased in Burma at a fa-vourable season. The rice was old and the shi was ready. It will work up to a little less tha Rs. 20 per palla delivered in Bangalore ~~similarl~~ arrange ~~to import rice from Burma~~. It is suggested that they merchants might club together and ask Government for help. It would be easy to get a ship if the go through the Government. About 30 applicants were waiting for space in the ship.

The President in summing up the discussions said :-

"There is no doubt that Mysore has got a larg supply but that willnot be sufficient for the whole State. As regards the position with refe-ence to ragi, it appears from the statement mad by the Deputy Commissioners that we have got supplies for about six months (till July) in Kadur and till the next harvest in Tumkur, Hassan has got a supply for 8 months, Chitaldrug for six months, Mysore for 8 to 10 months, Kolar for 5 months, Bangalore for 9 months and Shimoga for 5 months. Taking an average we have 5 to 6 months supply of ragi in each district and each Deputy Commissioner is afraid that there is like

to be a drain from his district. But now the question is whether having regard to the shortage in stock of ragi throughout the State, we should continue the restrictions as regards prices and also have the power to commandeer ragi or whether we should withdraw our restrictions as to price for the next months seeing that there is on an average six months supply in each district. If the answer is in favour of withdrawing the restrictions there will be no necessity for discussing the revision of the prices fixed, but if the view is that we should continue the control over prices, then we shall have to go very much in details to see what margin is to be provided for to induce merchants to part with their grains. But that question will be taken up if the main question is decided and is practically a corrollary tothe other.

As regards the stringency of preventing exports the general impression is that the present rules are fairly satisfactory.

As regards Relief Works, they willbe carried or if there is any necessity for it.

Commandeering operations have so far been successful but as the stocks themselves are short I do not know whether much can be done until we can supplement them by imports from outside, so that we have a supply of at least 12 months, to be fairly on the safe side. Otherwise it will be a hand to mouth existence. I should like to have your opinions as to what you think in regard to the regulation of prices. You knew now know the arguments for and against. It is possible that if we apply the rule of demand and supply the prices may go up a little. But,

taking all things into consideration we can manage for six months with the assistance that Government are giving. Deputy Commissioners will please let Government know what they think would be desirable for their districts and as regards general interchange between their districts.

You know exactly the food situation. There is a shortage of food supplies and by raising the prices you are not going to make the supply larger.

The Revenue Commissioner briefly stated the case for and against taxation of prices. At present the arguments for the abolition of the maximum prices are that it is not practicable to keep up to the maximum rates, because as was represented by some Deputy Commissioners the purchasers and sellers collude with each other and as a result surreptitious sales are going on . Where they are able toget what they want, they do it so stealthily. Such cases cannot be brought to light. But people would prefer to pay higher prices if they can easily get the article in the market.

As regards prices going up, people seem to think that if the worst comes to the worst the price of ragi is not likely to go below eight seers, because even in the adjoining districts of British India the prices vary from about 7½ to 10 seers, and even if the prices here tend tocome to that level it may not go below eight seers a rupee.

At present there is great deal of uncertainty as to the cause of insufficient supply of food grains in the market. There are some people who think that sufficient supplies are available but are not coming to the market and that if the rules are relaxed some portion of it will come to the

market and people will readily be able to get it. The temptation for higher prices may induce them to bring out their stocks. If, however, after some time, supplies are not coming to the market we will know definitely that stocks are not enough and that we will have to meet the situation by imports.

At present people very often distribute their stock over a large number of his relations or friends and they circumvent us by each man showing that he does not possess the minimum stock that would justify commandeering. But if this is withdrawn the temptation of the man will be tobring it out. Another very great objec-tion raised against the maximum rates is that the ~~maximum rates~~ tend to become the minimum and the ruling prices will go above rather than below them These are the chief grounds for the abolition of the maximum rates.

On the other hand, there is a general fear that if the maximum rates are abolished the prices will go up immediately with a jump and ~~exhorbitant-prices~~ merchants will demand exhorbitant prices for the sake of profiteering and that the result will be poor people will suffer. It may result in the ~~ed~~ disturbance of public peace and special precautions will have to be taken. -- Against this is said that poor people will be helped by Government who will make food available to them as in famine times. The Government have all along been going on in the line of controlling prices and there is a feeling that if the Governme should relax the rules now it may be taken that they are yielding to the clamour of the merchants and so thay are going back. Even as it is now

the rates are very much higher than they were at any time before and there is no reason why should aspire for more. The most important point is that if, as it is, a supply is not forth coming, a cheap substitute will have to be found and that instead of commandeering, other attempts may be made to get supplies fro other places, so that the situation may be mad easy. Government will immediately have to arrange, before giving effect to the abolition of prices, to import large quantities of Burma rice or broken rice in case ragi is not available.

The President asked for the definite views of each of the Deputy Commissioners:-

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur stated that he was in favour of the removal of all restrictions.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, ~~seeing~~ that the present arrangement is not satisfactory, this experiment may be tried.

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, stated that they are removed, it will result in the old state of things being revived. The prices have to be retained for two or three months until we get a reserve.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, stated that the prices may be retained. There may restrictions within a belt of ten miles from the frontier.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, stated that the restrictions may be removed.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar was in favour of keeping the restrictions for 2 or 3 months mor

The President remarked that the matter required looking into.

Supply of Fodder.

Regarding the supply of fodder the Conservator of Forests stated that licenses h been given for cutting and supplying grass to Military authorities..

The President stated that it was reported that ~~grass~~ plenty of grass was available. The For st Conservator will kindly enquire and allot areas for local requirements.

Remission.

The President observed as follows:-.

"With regard to the question of collection; everywhere I toured I received representations regarding remission. I told the people that a representation may be made to jamabandi officers. The utmost that Government can do is that the collections may be suspended in cases of acute distress. Now, I wish to know what is the situation as regards Kandayam and what is the extent to which you are prepared to recommend remissions. You will have to take into account the extraordinary nature of the situation, the food distress, and also the absolutely impossible position that Government will be placed in if they grant remissions of Land Revenue which form the backbone of their finances. Taking all these into consideration, I wish to know what your general impression is in the matter of remissions.

The Revenue Commissioner stated that he had issued a circular asking for information from Amildars about the supply of water in each tank, the extent of cultivation etc, to enable him

to see how far the failure of rains had affected crops. He had not get the information from any of the districtss ~~till now~~.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, stated that the policy seemed to be to sanction the suspension of dry assessment and half the assessment in bad years.

Remission and suspension on the basis of 1908 orders may be given for wet assessment and dry assessment may be spread over 8 months. This is necessary in Maidan Taluks.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, stated that he do not think that any remission ~~is~~ was necessary.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, stated that the suspension of wet assessment till next year in bad tracks ~~may~~ might be considered.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, stated that he did not want any remission.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, stated that some remission ~~may~~ might be necessary in cases where the crop ~~is~~ was less than two annas.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, stated that he did not think that any remission ~~is~~ was necessary The crop is good.

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan. There have been one or two stary cases requiring remission and he allowed them.

The President finally remarked that definite orders of Government should be obtained in the matter of remission before taking any action.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, ~~brought~~ raised to ~~notice~~ the question of the export of chillies from Davangere. It was also mentioned that the price of green gram had gone up to 12 annas

P.T.O.

annas. The Diwan said that these matters would receive consideration

The meeting then terminated.

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